Glossary

Many of the terms included in this glossary have more than one meaning, and the definition given may not always be the most common one. These definitions refer to how the terms are used in relation to the WSD/CCSD.

A

Stands for arrival.

accelerator

A shortcut method that uses a key combination shown on the X window control menu to select options.

ACID

Unique alphanumeric aircraft identifier. Also known as call sign.

AC_CAT

Refers to aircraft categories (jet, propeller, turbo prop).

ACENTR

Stands for arrival center.

AC_RMK

Refers to standard keywords representing flights remarks data.

action button

A push button that causes a function to occur immediately.

active

Refers to flights in the air.

ACTV

Activates a flight or airline in the ETMS airline database, thus removing a restriction that was previously set with the **INHB** command.

adaptation file

An external file you can create in order to tailor the initial WSD/CCSD appearance to your own needs by including WSD/CCSD command instructions in the file.

Ad Hoc

Reroutes class letting you create reroutes from scratch, from the Coded Departure Routes (CDR) database, or from a combination of both.

adjust colors palette

A row of six colored blocks, each of which may be moved up or down in order to alter the intensity of the color within the WSD/CCSD display.

AFIX

Stands for arrival fixes.

AGT

Stands for actual ground time, the difference between the AGTD and the PGTD.

AGTA

Stands for actual gate time of arrival. Renamed to ARTA

AGTD

Stands for actual gate time of departure. Also refers to the time that the aircraft actually leaves the ground. Renamed to ARTD.

aircraft type

An FAA abbreviation for a particular make of aircraft; appears as one of the fields in a flight data block and as one of the **request** command options.

AIRL

Stands for airline.

AIRP

Stands for airport.

airplane icon

The representation of an aircraft by the illustration of a small airplane on the WSD/CCSD, either when you have zoomed in significantly far, or when you have distinguished a flight or group of flights from the others in some way. See also automatic icon, dot icon, flight icon heavy icon, and prop icon.

Air Route Traffic Control Center

See ARTCC.

Air Traffic Control System Command Center

See ATCSCC.

airway

Refers to a listing of airways traversed; also a pre-defined route over which flights may travel. See also jet airways and victor airways.

Alert

Indicates area of concern to traffic management. It occurs when the WSD/CCSD software projects that the amount of air traffic will exceed a pre-defined threshold for a given element.

alert area

A type of Special Use Airspace in which pilot training or other non-hazardous flight activities occur.

alerted elements

Elements over which the amount of air traffic is projected to exceed a pre-defined threshold.

alerted flights

See examined flights.

ALT

See altitude.

altitude

Altitude listing on the WSD/CCSD designate where the strongest winds are measured, in hundreds of feet. Thus, 338 represents an altitude of 33,800 feet.

ARINC

Stands for Aeronautical Radio Inc.

ARRD

Stands for arrival delay prediction.

arrival fix

The point at which responsibility for control of arriving flights passes from an Air Route Traffic Control Center to a Terminal Control Area.

arrivals/departures option

Allows the user to limit information in reports to arrivals only or departures only.

ARTA

Stands for Actual Runway Time of Arrival (formerly AGTA).

ARTD

Stands for Actual Runway Time of Departure (formerly AGTD).

ARTCC

Stands for Air Route Traffic Control Center, a facility devoted to air traffic control of en route aircraft operating on IFR flight plans. There are 20 ARTCCs within the CONUS.

ASD

Stands for Aircraft Situation Display, the former ETMS function that allowed you to communicate with the ETMS databases. Replaced by the TSD, the Traffic Situation Display.

ASECTR

Stands for arrival sector.

ASLOT

Arrival slot currently assigned to a flight. Includes the arrival airport and slot time in 6-digit format.

AT

Refers to Atlantic Ocean, one of three geographic regions around which you want your display to be oriented.

ATCSCC

Stands for Air Traffic Control System Command Center, the national traffic management facility located at FAA headquarters in Washington, D.C. It is known informally as Central Flow. The top of the traffic management hierarchy, it manages air traffic problems on a national level and coordinates and approves actions taken by other traffic management facilities.

ATMS

Stands for Advanced Traffic Management System, a research and development program.

audible alarm file

Specifies elements that, when alerted, cause the WSD/CCSD to sound an audible alarm or flash an alert signal. This file may also contain information defining how the alarm sounds or appears.

automatic icon

When the automatic icon (A) is specified for a flight set under the Select Flights dialog box, a flight is represented by one of three icons, whichever is appropriate: heavy icon for heavy aircraft, prop icon for prop aircraft, or airplane icon for all other aircraft.

bar chart

A graphical method of comparing an element's demands with its traffic thresholds. This comparison is displayed for each 15-minute time interval in the current time bar. In the

case of airports, two bars appear for each time interval: one for arrivals and one for departures.

BETA

Stands for beginning estimated time of arrival (wheel time).

BETD

Stands for beginning estimated time of departure (wheel time).

BLKT

Refers to Blanket, which is a type of control applied to all flights that are part of a specific ground delay program.

boundaries

Within the WSD/CCSD, refers to geographical boundaries. These depict national boundaries as well as state borders within the United States.

browsing

Enables users to preselect flights and map items and display pop-up menus.

C

Refers to Runway Centerline Light Setting. Its values range from 0 (off) to 5 (maximum intensity), ASCII blank (no centerlines are configured for the runway), or F (sensor failure).

CA_DIF

Refers to the difference between AGTA and CGTA, with a designator showing the status of the comparison.

call sign

See ACID.

capacity

The demand threshold at an airport, sector, or fix. When exceeded by a projected demand, causes an alert status. See also demand data, threshold.

CAPL

Stands for capacities list and refers to the WSD/CCSD command that shows you the current capacity settings for any airport, fix, or sector.

CAPS

Stands for capacities set and refers to the WSD/CCSD command that allows you to set the arrival or departure limit of any airport, fix, or sector for periods of time that you specify.

CCFP

Stands for Collaborative Convective Forecast Product.

CD_DIF

Refers to the difference between AGTD and CGTD, with a designator showing the status of the comparison.

CDR

Stands for Coded Departure Routes.

CDT

See controlled departure time.

center

Refers to departure center for arrivals; arrival center for departures.

centrl

Refers to a listing of centers traversed.

CGTA

Controlled gate time of arrival. Renamed to CTA.

CGTD

Controlled gate time of departure. Renamed to CTD.

check button

A picture of an analog push button that is drawn on the screen. When the user clicks a check button, the selection state of the item corresponding to that check button is toggled. Any number of check button items can have the same selection state at the same time.

class

Refers to aircraft classes (heavy, large, and small).

click

Refers to depressing and releasing a mouse or trackball button at a location marked by a pointer. A pointer is an arrow, hourglass icon, or watch icon whose position is controlled by a trackball or left mouse. See also holding a button.

close

A menu control option that exits the WSD/CCSD window. This function shuts down any program running in this window. It is not recommended that you close the WSD/CCSD this way. When you want to exit the WSD/CCSD, you should use the WSD/CCSD's **Quit** command for a more orderly shutdown.

color palette

Refers to a checkerboard-like display of 30 colors from which you may choose to depict a variety of WSD/CCSD icons including those for flights, lightning, and jet stream.

color set name

A name that you specify when saving a color set.

columns option

Allows user to request columns of information other than the default columns in the flight list report. With this option the user can also specify the order of display.

command history

Refers to a function that lets you display a list of previously entered commands. When the list of commands is selected, you can click on one of them to highlight it and place it in the Input Request field.

command line

A command that lets you issue WSD/CCSD commands, display previously issued commands, and display a list of reports that have been received during the current WSD/CCSD session.

command line interface

Refers to pressing the semicolon (;) key or selecting **Command Line** from the Tools menu to display the command line dialog box and entering a command in it to generate WSD/CCSD functions.

computer account

Your personal allotment of computer time and computer storage space to which you can gain access by entering your username and password at the keyboard.

COMP

Stands for compression, a process for filling open slots with available aircraft or for moving aircraft to later slots they can use, when aircraft are unable to use an earlier slot.

connection status indicator

The small red or green box located to the right of the Send button that indicates the status of the connection between Autosend and the communications software.

controlled airport

Airport currently controlled by ground delay programs.

controlled arrival time

The time of arrival for a flight currently controlled at an airport by ground delay programs.

controlled departure time

The time of departure for a flight currently controlled at an airport by ground delay programs.

controlled flight

Flight currently controlled by ground delay programs.

CONUS

Stands for both CONtinental United States and CONtiguous United States. Refers to the WSD/CCSD graphic representation of the U.S. borders with the state outlines shown.

CT messages

Stands for control time messages issued by the WSD/CCSD to implement the control time for each flight.

CTA

Stands for controlled time of arrival. Formerly CGTA.

CTD

Stands for controlled time of departure. Formerly CGTD.

CTL-ELEM

Stands for Controlled Element.

current line

An editing term that refers to the line on which the cursor currently appears.

cursor

The vertical bar in a text field that indicates where the typed text will be entered.

customize

A dialog box that allows you to change the colors and font sizes of the WSD/CCSD.

CX

Stands for cancel flag identifier

CXSD

Stands for cancel flight from schedule database and refers to the WSD/CCSD command that allows you to cancel the current day's flight plan for a flight number you specify. A flight canceled with the **CXSD** command will not appear in alert or request server reports.

D

Stands for Departure.

database

A standard software term that defines all of the available data or information in a system, usually in file format.

database commands

Let you display and revise airport, fix, and sector capacity settings; display and revise airport General Aviation estimates; and maintain the airline schedule database.

data block

A collection of flight information for each aircraft that can be displayed on the WSD/CCSD. It includes the aircraft call sign, altitude, aircraft type, number of minutes to arrival, and the groundspeed.

data source option

A combination of actual and scheduled flight times used to calculate report data.

DCENTR

Stands for departure center.

default

A command that restores the display to the customized configuration that appeared when the WSD/CCSD was started, or to another specified adaptation

Delay Advisor

A tool that provides access to the Ground Time Predictor (GTP), a system that predicts flight departures based on historical data.

Delay Manager (DMGR)

A graphic software tool that allows the user to simulate and evaluate the effects of ground delay programs. It can simulate a program under consideration or already in place, and it can track the progress of programs.

demand data

Figures representing the amounts of air traffic for airports, sectors, or fixes. They can be illustrated on the WSD/CCSD in the form of either charts or reports. Demands are defined as the numbers of arrivals and departures at an airport, the number of flights in a sector at the same time, or the number of flights crossing a fix.

departure fix

The point at which responsibility for control of departing flights passes from a Terminal Control Area to an Air Route Traffic Control Center.

Dep

Departure airport.

DEST

Destination airport.

DFIX

See departure fix.

dialog box

A window that allows you to enter information that instructs the WSD/CCSD on what it should do. It allows you to enter text and/or use buttons to make choices

directory

A group of files on a node or system.

display–only fixes

Fixes whose FAA designators can be displayed on the WSD/CCSD but will not be recognized by the WSD/CCSD when specified in **Move**, **Zoom**, **Range Rings**, or other WSD/CCSD commands. Any named fix that is not a navaid, airport, arrival fix, or departure fix is probably a display-only fix. Most display-only fix designators can be seen only when the airways along which they appear have been displayed.

distance

A button in the Create Manual Reroutes dialog box used to display the distance (in nautical miles) along a reroute.

DME

A command that displays the distance in nautical miles between specified points on the WSD/CCSD and draws a line connecting the points.

dot icon

The representation of an aircraft by a small dot on the WSD/CCSD, appearing when you have unzoomed so far that aircraft icons would obliterate the screen. The dot icon also appears on the color palette.

DP

Stands for Departure Procedure.

drag and drop

Refers to a function supported by the Select Flights dialog box that enables you to reorder flight sets and to move or copy text from one text field to another.

DSECTR

Stands for departure sector.

DV-REC

Stands for Diversion Recovery.

DTRSN

Stands for DP (Departure Procedure) Transition Fixes.

Dynamic List

Refers to a function supported by the Select Flights dialog box that enables you to reorder flight sets and to move or copy text from one text field to another.

E

Refers to Runway Edge Light Setting. Its values range from 0 (off) to 5 (maximum intensity), or F (sensor failure).

EAFT

Stands for Estimated Arrival Fix Time.

EDCT commands

The Estimated Departure Clearance Time commands control the departure times of flights that will arrive at a specific airport and provide information about controlled flights and airports.

EDCT server

The Estimated Departure Clearance Time server keeps track of all ground delay programs and allows the user to review their status. This function can be accessed through the WSD.

EDFT

Stands for Estimated Departure Fix Time.

edit

To create or alter an external file.

edit window

A window in which you can see and manipulate the contents of a file you want to edit. Edit windows permit you to add to, delete from, or alter their contents.

EDT

Stands for estimated departure time, based on either actual departure time or proposed departure time.

EFTA

Estimated fix time of arrival.

EGT

Stands for estimated ground time, predicted by GTP.

element

A named NAS facility or airspace component that can be displayed on the WSD/CCSD. Examples are sectors, airports, fixes, and airways.

element name

The FAA name used to identify a NAS element on the WSD/CCSD. For instance, BWI is the element name of the Baltimore Washington National Airport.

element type

Identifies a class of NAS elements displayed on the WSD/CCSD (for example, sector, fix, and airport).

EMail

Electronic Mail (EMail) allows you to send advisories or general messages to addresses on the National Airspace Data Interchange (NADIN) Network and Aeronautical Radio Inc. (ARINC) Network or to other workstations.

ENTRY

Refers to sector entry times.

EQUIP

Refers to equipment type, represented by prefix or suffix (H/R).

ERTA

Refers to the Earliest Runway Time of Arrival. This is the earliest CTA that the airline would accept for the flight.

ETA

Stands for estimated time of arrival, based on a flight's actual or estimated time of arrival.

ETD

Stands for estimated time of departure, based on a flight's actual or estimated time of departure.

ETE

Stands for Estimated Time Enroute.

ETMS

Stands for Enhanced Traffic Management System and is an automated data processing system which supports the FAA traffic management functions. Based on prototype software developed for the Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS).

E_TYPE

Refers to complete aircraft equipment type. Includes both aircraft type (TYPE) and equipment type data.

EX

Exempt flag. Indicates whether the flight was considered exempt when the last controls were computed by FSM. Values are Y or N.

examined flights

Flights predicted to arrive at, depart from, or traverse any element being examined during the time range currently selected on the alerts time bar.

EXIT

Refers to sector exit times.

external file

A file that you create from outside the WSD/CCSD.

FAA

Stands for Federal Aviation Administration.

FAA designator

Abbreviation or other identifier assigned by the FAA to an individual location or item.

FA Delay

Refers to the average delay given to pop-up flights for a given time period.

FADT

Stands for fuel advisory delay table, which specifies delays that apply to pop-up flights arriving at a controlled airport during a controlled interval.

fake data

A WSD/CCSD flight data representation based on a stored file of static flight positions.

FCA

Refers to Flow Constrained Area, which allows you to produce graphic overlays showing areas where flight rerouting may be necessary

FDB

Stands for Flight Database.

FEA

Refers to Flow Evaluation Areas, which allows you to produce graphic overlays showing areas where flight rerouting may be necessary.

file

A collection of information that is stored as one unit in a computer.

filename

A set of alphanumeric characters used to identify a file; the name of a file.

file server node

The node on which WSD/CCSD programs and data files are stored.

filter options

Allow users to select for display and inclusion in reports flights that meet specified criteria.

fix

A referable position on the surface of the earth. May be identified by latitude and longitude, an adapted name, or a fix-radial-distance.

FIXL

Stands for Fix Loading.

fix loading report

Counts flights traversing a specified arrival fix or all arrival fixes for a specified airport.

fix–radial–distance

A fix defined by reference to a navaid. The fix location is determined by following the given heading (radial) from the given navaid (fix) for the given distance.

flagpole

The line that connects a data block with the flight icon it describes.

flight counts report

Displays the number of flights departing from, arriving at, or traversing an airport, fix, or sector.

flight data update

The time at which flight icons disappear from the WSD/CCSD display and reappear in their newly reported positions.

flight icon

Either of four graphic representations of flights. Airplane icons look like swept-wing airplanes and represent flights either when you have zoomed in beyond a certain point or when you have specified the icon for a particular flight set. Dot icons are smaller and appear only when you have unzoomed to a certain point. Heavy icons look like wedges and represent heavy aircraft when the automatic icon has been specified for a flight set. Prop icons look like straight-wing airplanes and represent prop aircraft.

flight level

Means of describing the altitude at which planes fly, expressed in hundreds of feet. Thus, a flight level of 250 is equal to 25,000 feet.

flight list report

Includes all flights projected to traverse an alerted area for each 15-minute interval during the alert time period denoted by the time bar.

flight path

A graphic depiction of a flight's route on the WSD/CCSD.

focus

If several windows are open, only one can accept user input from the mouse or keyboard. Also, within the window that has focus, only one action button, push button, or text entry field can accept user input.

FPSD

Stands for Flight Plan Schedule Database and refers to the WSD/CCSD command that allows you to add a flight plan record to the Official Airline Guide (OAG) database. The flight plan will remain in the database marked as an "added flight" until the next OAG update.

FSM

Stands for Flight Schedule Monitor.

FTM

Stands for Flight Table Manager and is a program that maintains the database of flight information used for the WSD/CCSD display.

full application modal

Means that users can interact with any window except those that are part of the same application as the modal window.

function
The first level of decomposition of the system, used to describe a particular task.

function keys

The gray keys on the computer keyboard.

FZ messages

NAS flight plan messages, which are received by the ETMS and include the proposed departure time of each flight.

GA

Stands for general aviation and refers to the category of flights that is unscheduled and non-commercial. For example, both civilian and military flights are General Aviation flights.

GAEL

Stands for General Aviation Estimates List and refers to the WSD/CCSD command that allows you to view the estimated number of General Aviation (GA) flights that will arrive and depart within each 15-minute interval from an airport you specify.

GAES

Stands for General Aviation Estimates Set and refers to the WSD/CCSD command that allows you to change the estimated number of General Aviation (GA) flights that will arrive and depart during each 15-minute interval from an airport you specify for periods of time that you specify.

GDP

See ground delay program.

general aviation

See ga.

ghost

An outline of an aircraft icon, representing a flight about which no position information has been received for over seven minutes.

graphic image format

See Snapshot.

ground delay program

Controls the departure times of flights that will be arriving at a specific airport.

groundspeed

Flight speed measured relative to the ground, expressed in knots.

ground stop

Refers to traffic management action that halts departures for a given airport.

GS

Refers to last reported ground speed; also refers to ground stop.

gstop option

Allows user who is generating reports of counts by origin airport or center to show counts of all flights that have not yet departed and those flights held past their original departure times.

GTM

Stands for ground time method, a method for making predictions of flights.

GTP

Stands for ground time predictor.

GTP ACID

Stands for ground time predictor aircraft identifier. Lets you display information about as many as 14 of the most recent departures for a specified flight from a specified airport.

GTP AIRP

Stands for ground time predictor airport. Lets you display a summary overview of ground times experienced by flights at specified airports over a 24-hour period.

hardware

The machines that combine to make a computer system.

heavy icon

The representation of a heavy aircraft by the illustration of a small wedge on the WSD/CCSD. These icons only appear when the automatic icon (A) has been specified for a flight set on the Select Flights dialog box.

high sectors

Volumes of airspace defined for controlling high altitude flights. High sector altitude limits generally cover from 24,000 to 33,000, or 24,000 to 60,000 feet.

history

Displays a dotted line that traces the flight path from the time the tracing begins until either the flight lands or you turn the function off.

holding a button

Pressing a mouse or trackball button continuously until you have completed an action. See also clicking a button.

HP

Stands for Hewlett Packard, the source of the computer hardware used by the WSD/CCSD.

hubsite

Also referred to as hub, it is the source of request data in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Used as an option with request commands.

Icon

See flight icon.

IDENT

Stands for flight identifier (same as ACID option).

IFR

Stands for instrument flight rules, and indicates flights that are positively tracked and controlled by en route air traffic control.

IGTA

Refers to the Initial Gate Time of Arrival. This is the arrival time when the flight was first created. It is used to positively identify a flight leg.

IGTD

Refers to the Initial Gate Time of Departure. This is the departure time when the flight was first created. It is used to positively identify a flight leg.

import

Lets you import reroute definitions from one WSD/CCSD to another.

IN

Actual Time reported by the airlines for gate arrival.

information boxes

Similar to a query box but it gives you a brief message and asks for an acknowledgement.

INHB

Stands for inhibit flight in schedule database and refers to the WSD/CCSD command that allows you to inhibit (or cancel temporarily) either a specific flight or all flights for a specific airline in the schedule database.

initialize

Returns WSD/CCSD display to its default state.

input device

Hand-held input devices, the mouse and the trackball, provide an alternative to the keyboard as a means of communicating with the computer.

insertion cursor

A vertical bar in a text field that indicates where the typed text will be entered.

interactive

Situation in which you have "conversation" with the computer: you command the computer to do something, and it prompts you for more information. The conversation continues until all your commands are met. You will encounter this situation most often when working in the command line interface mode.

intersections

A button in the Create Manual Reroutes dialog box employed to label all points where jet routes used in the reroute intersect ARTCC boundaries and other jet routes.

invoke

Starting up a computer program or issuing a command.

item settings

Refers to a number of map overlays whose colors and font sizes can be changed.

jet airways

Pre-defined airways to be used by flights at altitudes of 18,000 feet and above. Also known as jet routes.

keyboard color palette

A checkerboard-like display of 30 different colors from which you may choose when issuing one of the **colors** commands.

keystroke

The act of pressing one key on the keyboard. It takes one keystroke to type an **a**, but it takes two keystrokes to type an **A**, because you have to use the shift key in addition to the character itself.

lat/lon

Refers to latitude/longitude coordinates that may be entered in the **Move** or **Zoom** commands to center the point of the display.

leader line

The line that connects a data block with the flight icon it describes.

lead lines

Dotted lines leading away from the noses of the aircraft icons on the WSD/CCSD. They indicate where the flights will be either in a certain period of time or at a certain distance from their current positions, assuming the flights continue traveling in the same direction and at the same speed.

legend

A command that allows you to display text at the bottom of a WSD/CCSD window.

LGTA

Stands for airline gate time of arrival.

LGTD

Stands for airline gate time of departure.

LIFP report

Lists flight plans of selected aircraft.

location cursor

A location cursor is a rectangular box used to indicate which item has focus.

locid

Stands for location identifier and refers to a prompt often used to request a place name. It can refer to an airport, navaid, fix, sector, ARTCC, or other FAA place designator.

log in

To identify yourself with a username and password in order to let the computer know you are ready to begin using it.

log out

To issue a command that lets the computer know that you have finished using it.

lower

A menu option that moves the window to a lower layer. This function applies to all WSD/CCSD windows and is described in the Window layering section below.

low sectors

Volumes of airspace defined for controlling low altitude flights. Low sector altitude limits generally cover from ground level to 23,000 feet, unless over a TRACON, where the low sector limits cover from 18,000 to 23,000 feet.

LRTA

Stands for airline runway time of arrival.

LRTD

Stands for airline runway time of departure.

main menu

The main menu displayed at the top to the WSD/CCSD display.

MAP

Monitor Alert Parameter refers to the threshold that determines the alert status of sectors, airports, and fixes.

maximize

A menu control option that enlarges the window to full screen size.

menu

A list of options from which you may choose. Choosing options from menus is one way to issue commands through the WSD/CCSD.

menu bar

Displays available pull-down menus.

menu control button

Contains a pull-down menu of short-cut keys.

menu path

The sequence of highlight boxes that illustrate the selections you are making as you pass from menu to submenu as you issue a command.

METAR

Stands for Aviation Routine Weather Report, a type of weather report produced through the **Report** command in the Weather menu.

military areas

A term used within the WSD/CCSD program to mean Special Use Airspace (SUA); SUA does not refer only to Military Operations Areas.

military operations area

See MOA.

minimize

A menu control option that reduces the window to an icon. To restore the window to its previous size, click on the icon. A pull-down menu appears, from which you can select Restore. You can also double click on the icon to restore the window to its previous size.

minutes to arrival

One of the fields in a data block. It indicates how many minutes are expected to pass from the time currently displayed in the time box until the flight is projected to land.

mnemonics

Underlined letters on a menu indicating that pressing one or more keys can display a pull-down menu from the keyboard or can select a menu option from the pull-down menu.

MOA

Stands for military operations area and is a type of Special Use Airspace reserved for military activities.

modality

Means that users must respond to a dialog box before they can do anything else. See primary application modal, full application modal, and system modal, the three levels of modality.

mode

Indicates the type of action the computer expects you to perform. In insert mode, the computer expects you to insert text.

modeless

Refers to a dialog box that allows the user to interact with other windows.

module

Has two distinct meanings. First, refers to any subset of a process down to the routine level. A module consists of a set of routines. See process and routine. Second, refers to one of the parts of the tutorial, each of which concentrates on a group of related WSD/CCSD functions and commands.

Monitor Alert

This function displays and enables analysis of the airports, sectors, and fixes on alert status.

mouse

A hand-held input device with three buttons on the top and a rolling ball underneath. By rolling the mouse across a flat surface, you can move the cursor about the screen.

Moving FEA/FCA

Shows how the FEA/FCA started and how it moves during the course of the time limit you specified. Contains shadows of the original FEA/FCA representing past and future locations of the FEA/FCA.

MP

Refers to Runway Visual Range from the middle point of the runway. Its values range from 00 to 60+, representing hundreds of feet.

NADIN

Stands for National Airspace Data Interchange.

NAS

Stands for National Airspace System.

Navaids

Stands for NAVigational AIDS, usually fixes at which visual devices, radio beacons, or other electronic devices have been placed to help pilots identify their flight positions.

network

The means by which a group of nodes communicate with each other locally. The network allows transmission of data from one node to another, use of each other's storage space, and sharing of printing facilities.

node

An independent computer connected with others to form a network. Nodes differ from computer terminals since they require no connection to a mainframe computer.

nodename

A name of a computer, beginning with two slashes usually followed by a combination of letters and numbers. Typical node names include **//fs01**, **//ws06**, and **//etms10**.

no radar symbol

Appears in the upper left corner and in the ARTCC designation if the overlay is on and indicates that no TZ messages have been received from one or more ARTCCs for three successive updates.

NOWRAD

The **NOWRAD** command displays a color-coded graphic overlay of areas of precipitation. The display, updated every five minutes, shows up to six levels of precipitation, ranging from very light to very heavy. Two NOWRAD options are available. NOWRAD (8km) uses the same weather data as used by the WSD/CCSD and is recommended for display. The NOWRAD (2km) high-density weather data provides better resolution of weather information, but takes longer to display. Only one option may be selected at a time.

OA_DIF

Refers to the difference between AGTA and OGTA, with a designator showing the status of the comparison.

OAG

Stands for Official Airline Guide and refers to the publisher of the standard airline schedule information.

oceanic sectors

Volumes of airspace defined for controlling air traffic, beginning three miles offshore and extending further out over the oceans.

OD_DIF

Refers to the difference between AGTD and OGTD, with a designator showing the status of the comparison.

OETA

Stands for original estimated time of arrival (wheel time).

OETD

Stands for original estimated time of departure (wheel time).

OFF

Actual time reported by airlines for wheels up.

OGTA

Stands for original gate time of arrival. Renamed to ORTA.

OGTD

Stands for original gate time of departure. Renamed to ORTD.

ORIG

FAA designator showing the airport of origin.

ORTA

Stands for Original Runway Time of Arrival (formerly OGTA).

ORTD

Stands for Original Runway Time of Departure (formerly OGTD).

OUT

Actual time reported by airlines for gate pushback.

overlay

A map illustration that can be displayed on the WSD/CCSD. Because many of these maps can appear on the display at one time without obliterating the others, they are called overlays: you can increase the amount of information on the display by laying another map over the ones you have already displayed.

pacing airport

One of approximately 30 larger airports whose arrival and departure traffic sets the pace for all air traffic throughout the CONUS.

PA_DIF

Refers to the difference between AGTA and PGTA, with a designator showing the status of the comparison.

palette

See color palette.

password

The special combination of alphanumeric characters that you must enter, after identifying yourself with your username, in order to prove your identity to the computer before working with any of its programs, including the WSD/CCSD.

pathname

A pathname identifies not only a file name, but also the name of the directory and node in which the file is stored. For example, the following pathname indicates that the file adaptation is stored in the *static_data* subdirectory, which is located in the graphic directory on node *//ws10://ws10/graphic/static_data/adaptation*.

PD_DIF

Refers to the difference between AGTD and PGTD, with a designator showing the status of the comparison.

peak demand

The greatest number of flights projected to be within a sector at any instant during a given time period. Also called peak load.

PGTA

Stands for proposed gate time of arrival.

PGTD

Stands for proposed gate time of departure.

Playbook

Categories of plays, displayed on Create Reroute, Edit Reroute, and Copy Reroute dialog boxes.

Pop-up menu

Once an item is preselected or selected, you can click the right mouse button to access pop-up menus, which vary according to the item.

PPI

Stands for Primary Place of Interest, used in some Command Line requests.

preselect

Refers to placing the pointer on a map item, such as an airport or navaid, causing that item to become highlighted. If the label is not currently displayed, preselecting also

displays the label of the highlighted item. When an item is preselected, clicking the left button selects it, which means that a dotted line is drawn around the item and its label.

press

Press refers to pressing and releasing a key on the keyboard.

preview

Found in the Customize Dialog Box. Allows you to view the changes you make to WSD/CCSD map items before permanently applying these changes to the WSD/CCSD. If you want to make adjustments, you can use the **Undo** button and restore the previous color.

primary application modal

Users can interact with any window in any application except the window that is the parent of the modal window.

primary place of interest (PPI)

Refers to the location(s) specified for the **Request Count** command.

primary window

The main WSD/CCSD window. It is normally modeless.

process

A single executing program. A function may consist of one or more processes. See function.

program

Refers to the aggregated source code for an entire process.

prohibited area

Special Use Airspace in which no flight is allowed.

projection

This command allows the user to choose a specific geographic region to appear in an accurate perspective on the WSD/CCSD.

prompt

Character, word, or phrase the computer displays to let you know that it is ready to receive your response or command.

prop icon

The representation of a prop aircraft by the illustration of a straight-wing on the WSD/CCSD. These icons only appear when the automatic icon (A) has been specified for a flight set on the Select Flights dialog box.

proposed flights

Flights that have a filed flight plan but have not yet left the ground.

pull–down menus

A selectable list of command options that are displayed by moving your pointer to one of the menu items on the toolbar and clicking on it with the left mouse or trackball button.

query boxes

Similar to an information box, but it asks you to choose a box to perform an action or cancel it.

quick key command

A command that can be issued through one or two keystrokes and is usually not interactive.

QWERTY keyboard

Name given to a standard typewriter keyboard, whose top line of letter keys reads Q, W, E, R, T, Y, etc.

radar labels overlay

A summary of information provided to the ETMS by the Forecast Systems Laboratory (FSL) to show detailed information about precipitation areas.

radar tops

Displays the altitude of cloud tops within precipitation areas in hundreds of nautical feet. This information is updated every ten minutes.

radio button

A push button that the user clicks to select the item corresponding to that button. Only one button in a group of radio buttons can be selected at any time

RAL

Stands for last reported altitude, as displayed in a data block.

range rings

A set of concentric circles, drawn at specified distances from a given location that facilitate the determination of how far flights are from location.

reconnect

A command that disconnects from all ETMS and other servers and connects with the servers. You can use this function to reestablish communication with ETMS services in case a connection is lost and the automatic reconnection is not successful.

relative time

Time made relative to the current time by entering a plus sign (+) followed by the number of hours after the current hour. Relative time may be used in commands.

replay

A command that lets you display past flight, weather, and alert data. You can specify the amount of time by which the replay clock increases at each update.

report manager

A command from the Tools menu that lets you find, view, and manage reports in the reports directory.

report name icon

A boxed name given to your report, appearing as an icon in the upper right hand corner of the display. It identifies the directory, the element, time/date, and version number.

reports

A function that lets you display a list of reports that have been received during the current WSD/CCSD session.

request commands

Enable you to request reports on specific groups of flights. You define these groups by specifying the elements, report types, times, dates, airlines, flight times, and other criteria you want to include in the report.

request script file

A special data file containing specifications to be accessed through the request commands.

request server

ETMS process that takes flight list, flight counts, and ARRD report requests and formats them as specified through the **request** command.

resize

A method of changing the size of a window by using the Window Control size option or moving the pointer to any corner of the window and resizing the window.

restore

A menu control option that returns the window to its previous size.

restricted area

Special Use Airspace through which flight must be authorized.

RMGR

Stands for Route Manager.

RO

Refers to Runway Visual Range from the Rollout point of the runway. Its values range from 00 to 60, representing hundreds of feet.

route

Can refer either to an airway or to an individual aircraft's path of flight. If it refers to an individual aircraft's route of flight, it can mean either the written notation of the route or a graphic depiction of the flight path. See also airway, jet airway, victor airway, flight path.

route text

The written description of a route, usually as taken from field 10 of a NAS message.

RTE

Stands for flight route.

RVR

Refers to Runway Visual Range.

RWY

Refers to Runway identifier. Its numeric values are from 01 through 36. A sub-runway value might be appended to the RWY. The sub-runways are defined as L (left), R (right), or C (center).

SA_DIF

Refers to the difference between AGTA and SGTA, with a designator showing the status of the comparison.

SD_DIF

Refers to the difference between AGTD and SGTD, with a designator showing the status of the comparison.

save

A function on some WSD/CCSD dialog boxes that allows you to save selected values to a specified filename.

schedule database

Database of airline schedule information based on information received from the Official Airline Guide (OAG). The schedule database is updated with new OAG data every two weeks.

script

Commands that let you set the display to a particular configuration.

scroll

To move the text that appears in a window so that a different portion of a file can be seen. Scrolling can be done in four directions: up, down, left, or right.

secondary request

Allows user to use the report name icon to quickly request additional reports with different specifications for the same location specified in the original report.

secondary windows

All other windows except the primary window that are opened. Examples include confirmation boxes dialog boxes, error messages, query boxes, and warning boxes.

sector

A volume of air space corresponding to one air traffic control area of responsibility. There are many sectors within an ARTCC. Generally, one team of air traffic controllers is responsible for each sector.

select

Refers to making a choice among a list of items or a group of options.

semicolon commands

A class of interactive commands that usually require you to respond to a series of prompts and give detailed instructions. They are called semicolon commands because you must press the semicolon key in order to tell the WSD/CCSD you want to issue one of these more detailed commands.

send secondary

A menu option that allows you to use information requested in an original report to generate subsequent flight list, flight count, or flight plan reports for the same location.

SGTA

Stands for scheduled gate time of arrival.

SGTD

Stands for scheduled gate time of departure.

SH

Refers to the Slot Hold Flag.

SI messages

Stands for Substitution processing messages received from airlines.

site

This command displays the network address sites to which your WSD/CCSD is currently connected. The sites identified by this command are the groups of nodes that your node uses as the source for various types of data.

site identifier

The local site identifier corresponds to a fileserver node at your physical site. (If you have only one fileserver, your site identifier is always the same.) The hubsite site identifier refers to a specific group of nodes at the hubsite in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

size

A menu control option that changes the pointer to a cross icon. You can place it on a window border and resize by moving the pointer in another direction and clicking and releasing the left mouse button.

snapshot

A command that lets you save the WSD/CCSD screen to a graphic image format (GIF).

sort option

Allows user to order a list of flights in a report in alphabetical, numeric, or chronological order under ETA (arrival) and ETD (departure) for each 15-minute interval.

SPI

Stands for secondary place of interest and is used in command line requests.

SPD

Refers to the ground speed filed in a flight plan.

special use airspace

See SUA.

Stak

The stak option sets up an initial condition involving a specified number of arrivals held over the airport.

STAT

Refers to flights status.

streamlines

A display of the **Jet Stream** command that indicate the direction of high winds.

SUA

Stands for special use airspace and refers to volumes of airspace for which aircraft flight has been limited for one reason or another. They include alert areas, MOAs, prohibited areas, restricted areas, and warning areas.

submenu

The second menu, which appears as you move to the right of the main menu.

Subs

Data from the EDCT Sub Show command, showing you the status of Substitution processing (SI) for all airports

superhigh sectors

Defined volumes of airspace, which in general, have altitudes greater than 35,000 feet.

system modal

Users are unable to interact with any window in any application except the modal window.

TAF

Stands for International Aerodrome Forecast, a type of weather report produced through the **Report** command in the Weather menu.

TCA

Stands for terminal control area and refers to a volume of airspace above an airport in which all flights are subject to operating rules and pilot and equipment requirements.

TD

Refers to Runway Visual Range at the touchdown point. Values range from 00 to 60+, representing hundreds of feet.

TDB

Refers to Traffic Database.

Tear-off menus

A feature that enables you to treat menus as separate windows and move them.

terminals

Another term for airports.

TGTA

Refers to the gate time of arrival based on ETMS Total Traffic Model (TTM).

TGTD

Refers to the gate time of departure based on ETMS Total Traffic Model (TTM).

threshold

The level of demand at an airport, sector, or fix which, when exceeded by a projected demand, will cause an alert to be indicated. See demand data.

TIME

Refers to two columns, ETD and ETA.

time bar

An illustration that appears at the bottom of the WSD/CCSD display when live alerts are displayed. When an alerted element is examined, the time bar indicates which intervals are alerted.

time interval

The segments of time for which the monitor/alert projects and displays traffic demands. The default size of the time intervals is currently defined as 15 minutes.

time interval option

Allows user to specify a time interval format different from that of the default flight counts report.

time in sector

Graphically depicts the flights that cross the sector during a six-hour interval.

timeline

Refers to a graphic display of the total number of flights projected to arrive at, depart from, or traverse the specified alerted element at 15-minute time intervals. The color of the button denotes the status of the alert for that time interval.

time period option

Allows user to change the default time period of five hours for reports.

time types

The time verification report includes four time types for arrivals and departures: scheduled, proposed, original (defined by ETMS traffic model processing without regard to ground delay controls or actual times), and controlled (assigned by ground control program).

time verification report

Shows discrepancies between actual arrival and departure times and those predicted by a specified time type.

title bar

Displays the name of the dialog box and can be used to drag the dialog box to a different location.

TMU

Stands for Traffic Management Unit. Each ARTCC TMU manages air traffic problems within the range of its center. Each TRACON TMU manages air traffic problems specific to the one or more airports under its control.

toggle

A command that, when issued, turns on a feature if the feature is currently off, or turns off the feature if it is currently on.

Tool Manager

The ETMS Tool Manager is the program that displays an icon for each main ETMS function. It allows the user to start an ETMS function by clicking on the appropriate icon.

top

A function that establishes the priority order in which flights that meet criteria for more than one flight set are displayed.

Top-down search

The act of finding a certain word or other combination of characters by searching from the beginning of the file to the end of the file until it finds the first occurrence of the character combination.

trace

See history.

trackball

A hand-operated input device with three buttons and a moveable ball on top. By spinning the ball, you can move the cursor about the screen.

TRACON

Stands for Terminal Radar Approach Control facilities. These facilities control arriving and departing flights at a terminal or set of terminals.

Traffic Management Unit

See TMU.

Traffic Model functions

Sometimes called Total Traffic Management Model (TTM), these functions perform detailed flight modeling and determine traffic demands and alerts based on NAS messages. The functions consist of the Parser, the FDB, and the TDB.

TSD

Stands for Traffic Situation Display, the function of the Enhanced Traffic Management System that allows you to communicate with the ETMS databases through a graphic display representing flight positions and NAS elements such as ARTCCs, sectors, and fixes.

TSTM

Thunderstorm.

TT-FCA

For custom FEA/FCAs, displays the Time To Reach FCA data, which is estimated in minutes.

TYPE

Refers to type of control last applied to this flight. Types include GDP, GS, SUB, UPD, FA, COMP, BLKT; or refers to aircraft type (B747, DC10, etc.).

TZ messages

Messages transmitted from the ARTCCs, which update the position and speed of each airborne flight every five minutes. Based on the NAS track tables.

Undo

Found in the Customize Dialog Box. Allows you to remove or reverse any changes that you make to a map item. This button is available only after you have used the **Preview** button.

Universal Coordinated Time

See UTC.

unnamed point

A non-labeled point along an experimental route that when added to the route as a fix will be identified by its longitude/latitude coordinates.

update

Usually refers to a flight data update, the time at which flight icons disappear from the WSD/CCSD display and reappear in their newly reported positions.

USER

Refers to the User Category (air taxi, cargo, commercial, general aviation, military, and other.)

username

Name or other sequence of characters that identifies you to the computer when you log in. Because the username is pre-assigned, other people will know what it is; therefore, you must also identify yourself with a secret password to confirm that you are who you say you are.

UTC

Stands for Universal Coordinated Time, the time zone used as the basis of worldwide standard time. Formerly called Greenwich Mean Time.

value change buttons

Entry fields with scroll arrows that allow you to increment or decrement the value in the field. Click on the up arrow to increment the value or the down arrow to decrement.

version

A command that displays a dialog box showing what version of the WSD/CCSD you are currently running.

victor airways

Pre-defined airways to be used by flights at altitudes below 18,000 feet. Also known as **Victor routes**.

void time

A field in the Create Manual Reroutes dialog box used to designate a time (in 4-digit UTC) at which you want the route definition to expire.

VTstats

In the **Verify Time** command this entry produces the summary statistics portion of the Verify Time report.

warning area

Special Use Airspace that has been defined as potentially hazardous international airspace.

weather symbol menu

Display of weather symbols that depict current weather conditions. Included in this menu are weather, precipitation, and storm symbols that can be used for drawing a weather map.

window

A bordered area on the display, in which you can manipulate certain information.

wind speed

Contour lines and numbers identify wind speed in knots. The outermost lines define the areas within which winds aloft have been measured at 70 knots or more. Within these areas contour lines define areas of even higher winds, placed at intervals of 20 knots.

WX

Refers to a report command that lets you display and print weather information; abbreviation for weather.

X window

Refers to the environment in which the TSD runs. All applications that run in this environment share common features.